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Plates 4c.
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White Coffee Pots at
White Tea Pots at 80c.
White Covered Sauce
4c, 68c.
White Pie Plates at
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HE GOES FOR DUCKS.

Mr. Cleveland Is Off on a Trip
Down the Coast.

SECRETARY GRESHAM GOES ALONG

They Start in a Blinding Snow Storm
and May Tie Up.

THE PRESIDENT IS GLAD TO ESCAPE

Recent Results Have Worried Him No
Little, and He Wants a Few Days
Away from the Wrangling.

Washington, February 25.—President Cleveland sailed away from Washington this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the light-house tender Violet for a duck shoot along the North Carolina coast. He was accompanied by Secretary Gresham and Captain Robley D. Evans, the naval secretary of the light-house board. The Violet has been lying at the Rich's ice wharf at the foot of Seventh street since Friday. Every arrangement had been made for the trip and unusual secrecy was observed concerning the intentions of the president.

This morning a heavy snowstorm struck Washington and it increased in intensity until, at the time the Violet sailed, the flakes were coming down so fast and thick that objects could hardly be seen at a hundred yards' distance. The snowstorm was fairly blinding at 2:30 o'clock, when the president and party arrived at the wharf. Captain Evans alighted first. Then came Secretary Gresham with the inevitable cigar between his teeth and, last of all, came the president, carrying a leather gun case under his arm. Other guns in cases, and cases of ammunition, and cases of other things had been sent aboard the little tender yesterday. All three of the party were derby hats and had their overcoats buttoned tightly around their necks. Each in turn shook hands with the captain of the Violet, who was waiting at the gang plank to receive them. Two sailors followed, carrying a big English portmanteau and a bulging satchel, which they took from the coast. It was very slippery on the upper deck of the tender to which the gang plank ran, as the president found out the minute his feet touched it. He had considerable difficulty in proceeding towards the ladder leading to the lower deck and the entrance to the cabin.

Needed no Assistance.
A sailor walked ahead of Mr. Cleveland, sweeping away the snow, while the Violet's captain and one of her officers assisted Secretary Gresham, whose old war wound has left him somewhat lame, and Captain Evans, who was badly crippled by a shot at the storming of Fort Fisher.

Descended the Ladder Nimbly.
The president went down the ladder in a way that would have surprised the people who had been calling him "a very sick man," and waited at the bottom to assist the others. Then all three went into the cabin and lit their cigars. A foot from the engineer's whistle followed by the chief of the lines, and the Violet glided away from the wharf with the piratical looking ensign of the light-house service flying from the foremast, and the stars and stripes from the stern. An hour after the Violet left Rich's wharf, when the wind was off Alexandria, a northwest wind began to blow and gave a blinding force to the snow.

Bad Weather to Start In.
"They'll have to lay to tonight," said a river man, nodding his head down stream. "This snow is worse than a fog." The ducking season is nearly at an end, but there is said to be good sport in the North Carolina sounds and rivers. It is the intention of the presidential party to proceed to North Carolina by way of the inland swamp, where they may get a shot at a bear or some other big game. If the Violet proceeds at her usual speed she will reach Fortress Monroe tomorrow forenoon.

The trip will last a week or ten days. Secretary Lamont, who was asked to join the party, decided at the last moment not to go.

Anxious to Get Away.
The president's trip has been in contemplation for a week or more. In private conversation with friends, he has not hesitated to express his dissatisfaction with the present aspect of affairs in congress and elsewhere, and his desire to go away for a time from his disagreeable environments and to go where no telegrams could reach him and no reporters could follow him. He has spoken in strong terms of the lack of unity displayed on all important party questions. The inactivity of the senate on the tariff bill is to him a source of much concern, and the apparent determination of the democrats of the house to force the coinage of the silver seigniorage has also given him great uneasiness.

SUGAR'S CHANCES.

The Trust People Are Fighting Hard for Protection.

Washington, February 25.—(Special.)—The tariff bill may be reported to the senate tomorrow. One cent a pound will be placed on all sugars, provided the Louisiana senators will agree to vote for the bill with this. Otherwise sugar will be on the free list. A duty of 50 cents a ton will probably be placed on coal. There are a number of other changes but not material. The morning was gotten up by the opposition to the bill. A fight will be made for the sugar trust, but the chances are that it will not be successful. The senate, like the house, is opposed to any protection for the sugar trust. The duty on coal will be a great thing for some of the southern states. While the senate may place a cent a pound on sugar, the chances are that the conference committee will strike it out and when the bill finally becomes a law sugar will be free.

Looking for a Quorum Tomorrow.
Washington, February 25.—(Special.)—The house leaders expect a quorum of voting democrats on Tuesday. In that event the silver seigniorage bill will be passed by the house. The majority will, however, be

LA BOURGOGNE SHIPS A SEA.

The Liner Has Rough Weather and Comes in Ice Conted.

New York, February 25.—The steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, experienced a rough sea on February 23d and 24th. Enormous seas were running and intensely cold weather prevailed. On Friday night, the 23d, at about 11:30 o'clock, an enormous sea boarded the steamer over the bow which fell upon the deck with terrific force, sweeping the second officer, Beoot, and a quartermaster about the bridge, causing injuries to the men sufficient to send them to their bunks. The latter part of the voyage was finished in rough weather and the effect was apparent as the big liner steamed up the bay to her pier. She looked exactly as might the mythical ice ship. Her hull was covered with a wavy coating of white frozen snow several inches thick. Every one of the big life boats was white with the icy covering and long icicles glinted on their keels.

ROMERO ON SILVER.

Mexico's Minister Discusses the Recent Change in Sentiment.

Washington, February 25.—Important information as to the present international monetary question is derived from Signor Romero, the Mexican minister to the United States.

In response to inquiries from a representative of the Southern Associated Press, who called his attention to the published statements that England, Germany and France were about to take the initiative in calling a new monetary conference to consider the silver question, Mr. Romero said:

"The secretary of the treasury of the Mexican government informed me by a personal letter dated January 19, 1894, that, according to private advices, the German government was leaning towards a policy regarding silver which would prove favorable to that metal, and that it was almost sure that the international conference would convene again with better chances of favorable results. As long as the United States or any of the commercial nations of Europe take steps to promote the interests of silver, it becomes the Latin-American nations using that metal as money to keep in the background and follow the lead of others."

Situation of the Silver States.
"But the information should prove incorrect. The situation of the states using silver as money becomes so different that they will have to take the question into their own hands and come to some conclusion as far as they are able to do so with a view to prevent a further decline in the price of silver, and to awaken the interest of the financial world on the subject. It is likely that some of these nations will convene a conference of the states using silver as money among which all the Latin-American states will be included, as well as some of the eastern nations, in order to study the question and come to an agreement with a view to attaining the result."

Democratization Would Hurt Mexico.

"This is a burning question, not only to Mexico, but to all the silver countries of the world. It is impossible for Mexico to democratize silver because that would bring universal ruin to us, and rather than accept such an extreme measure we would make up our minds to depend upon our own resources. Fortunately, we can produce enough agricultural articles of all the zones to supply our wants, and although our manufactures are crude, they would receive a great impulse by the high rates of exchange."

Harris Foreign Trade.

"The commercial nations of Europe are more particularly concerned in the question because the high price of exchange or the difference between the price of gold and silver constitutes such a great bounty to exports of the commodities of silver countries, which are produced at silver prices and sold on the gold markets at gold prices. This is the reason the price of foreign manufactures, that it creates a great incentive to develop home industries, so that while increasing the exports of silver countries to gold markets, the depreciation of silver very seriously cripples the exports of Europe into the silver countries."

Silver Countries Must Stand Together.

Mr. Romero's view on this matter are shared by the diplomatic representatives of other Latin-American countries. It is pointed out as a hopeful sign that the German government has lately been taking the consideration of the subject over which the secretary of the imperial treasury presides. Among the questions presented to that committee were those of the silver question, price of silver and the best basis for an agreement of nations on the subject. The changed attitude of the European nations, it is suggested, may be due to the fact that the Latin nations are seriously considering the probable effect of concerted effort on their part for the purpose of defending silver. It has been pointed out that these countries are getting tired of paying 12 per cent interest on their bonds, instead of 6 per cent, and that they were determined to force an increase in the rate of interest which would be caused by a further fall in silver.

HILL WILL NOT RUN.

The Senator Thinks Governor Flower Will Stand for Re-Election.

Amsterdam, N. Y., February 25.—Senator David B. Hill has written a private letter to the editor of The Morning Sentinel, saying that he was not and would not be a gubernatorial candidate this year. At the same time he expressed his belief that Governor Flower would be renominated.

Roofs Fall In.

Cattanooga, Tenn., February 25.—(Special.)—A very heavy snow fell here today and last night. The roofs of the tall buildings have given way from the great weight. The roofs of the roof of the wood frame shops of the Chattanooga Foundry Company fell through, entailing considerable damage to property. It has been impossible to run cars on any of the electric lines owing to the blocking of the tracks.

India Has Goldbugs, Too.

Calcutta, February 25.—The great majority of business men here approve the refusal of Bengal Chamber of Commerce to call for the reopening of the mint to silver coinage. The opinion grows that it would be fatal to the country's prosperity should the government continue to tie its financial policy to the cause of silver. The natives fear an increase of taxation. They are greatly alarmed and are meeting to voice their protests against new burdens.

NOTHING BUT GOLD.

Mr. Cleveland Would Not Be Satisfied with Anything Else.

HE IS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO SILVER

Bland's Bill Makes Him Want to Get Away from Washington.

EVIDENTLY THE PRESIDENT IS MAD

After He Assures Wall Street That the Seigniorage Would Not Be Coined, Bland Upsets Everything.

Washington, February 25.—If any doubts have heretofore been entertained as to the president's attitude on the silver seigniorage question those doubts seem to have been entirely removed by a conversation had with the president just before his departure for North Carolina.

The life preserver business, as it were, is positively stated that one principal source of the disgruntlement which led the president to seek relief in this trip in the face of a spell of unusually inclement and threatening weather, was the continued effort in the house to revive the silver agitation by the Bland bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage. From those who have recently spoken to the president on the subject this information is derived.

The spirit of opposition has been strengthened by the successful curtailing of the army and navy. First, 1,600,000 marks were struck off the Prussian commissioner's expenditures. Then the appropriation of 1,127,000 marks asked for extensions of barracks was refused. At the same time many smaller items concerning officers' residences and stores were canceled.

Economically Inclined.

General Bismarck von Schellendorf, war minister, just charged the committee with canceling expenditures which were absolutely necessary to the comfort of the army, but the conservative committee members merely replied that they meant to be economical throughout the budget debates. This intention is an unwelcome peculiarity of conservative policy. Hitherto the conservatives have been the readiest supporters of the army and navy. Now they are joining the radicals and social democrats in the demand for economy. The fact that the Russian treaty is pending perverts conservative principles.

Any form of opposition has been unacceptable to the conservatives. With the disposal of the treaty, their speedy return to their traditional allegiance to the government may be expected. The agrarian conservative newspapers yesterday made their forecasts of the week's debate on the Russian treaty. They do not accept the defeat of the opposition as certain. The Kreuz Zeitung censures the government for inspiring its press organs to renew the threats of a dissolution in the event that the treaty shall not be approved. It is undoubtedly a sign of weakness that the semi-official press should recur to threats. It is also a symptom of the government's anxiety that, according to yesterday's lobby reports, Chancellor von Caprivi has positively promised the leaders of the clericals to establish a Catholic department of the ministry of public worship in exchange for their support.

William and the Russian Treaty.

The emperor made a short speech at the Brandenburg banquet last evening. A few of his words, however, were intended to emphasize his interest in German agriculture and thus to repel the persistent outcry of the agrarians that they are being sacrificed to the industrial and commercial class. In his lecture the emperor conversed with Freiherr von Manteuffel and others about the prospects of the treaty. It is reported that he declared he still hoped to see the majority of the conservatives either support the government or abate their opposition to questions of international and internal policy. The opinion of the emperor's courtiers shows that he considers the commercial treaty the wedge which is likely to split the Franco-Russian alliance. The tone of the Russian press certainly favors an action for the Moscow and St. Petersburg journals reveal clearly the growing reaction of popular feeling in Germany's favor. How far this reaction is due to the emperor's policy will go, upon Emperor William and the czar, to whose personal influence is entirely due the cessation of the tariff war.

More Vigorous Action Desired.

Although the foreign officers did not expect any time that the British government would take a decided step toward an international measure to keep out anarchism, something beyond a mere exchange of information by the police was desired.

Home Secretary's Asquith's declaration in the British commons last Monday that the government did not favor a more radical policy than this has stopped the progress of the informal representations initiated by Spain.

The People Think Different.

As was expected, several versions of the emperor's speech at the Brandenburg banquet last evening have become current. The Russian press has been opened, therefore, to print an official report of his majesty's words. Whether this report will contain another allusion to the divine right of Prussian kings is not yet known. There is a concurrence of testimony, however, that the emperor said he had been placed by God in the post of emperor and king, and held himself responsible to God alone for whatever he did. This sole responsibility to the Almighty, the emperor is said to have declared, was always borne in mind by him.

Interfered with the Scheme.

The formation of a German and Italian bank has been arrested by the unfavorable reception given to Premier Crispien's financial programme. A German banking syndicate had developed fully the plan and may even yet carry it out, but for the present.

A \$200,000 Blaze.

Kanso, B. C., February 25.—A fire last night destroyed all the buildings on Front street between Third and Fourth streets, excepting three stores. All the business property of the town was destroyed. Thirty buildings were burned. The loss will amount to about \$200,000.

An Embassier Suicide.

Vienna, February 25.—Cashier Perles, who embezzled 102,000 florins from the department of the public debt and fled during the official inspection, has committed suicide.

UNTER DEN LINDEN.

Caprivi Finds Stubborn Opposition to His General Policy.

CONSERVATIVES GET ECONOMICAL

This Is Something Unusual for Them and Is Provoking.

WILLIAM TALKS DIVINE RIGHT

He Reasserts That He Is Responsible to No Man but God—Breaking the Franco-Russian Alliance.

Berlin, February 25.—(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.)—The slow progress of the reichstag committee in examining the budget proposals makes it evident that nothing except the bourse tax will be settled before the Easter holidays.

The government newspaper organs, foreseeing the reduction on the proposed tariff, declare that any deficit in the estimates from this source will be met with a duty on alcohol. This declaration has not contributed to soothe the inclinations of the reichstag to resist the government demands. Altogether, the week opens doubtfully for Chancellor von Caprivi's general policy.

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ent they will hold it in abeyance. The principal financial journals condemn Finance Minister Sonnenberg's proposals absolutely.

The notorious Eugene Prager, re-sentenced two years ago to six years imprisonment for having tried to kill her husband, was pardoned by the emperor and liberated yesterday.

The Egyptian prince, Asize Hagin, lieutenant in the First Dragoons, has been discharged from the service on account of his spendthrift habits.

IN BEHALF OF WIMAN.

His Attorney Says That Erasmus Has Been Badly Treated.

New Brighton, Staten Island, February 25. Albert Boardman, of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, tonight gave out a statement of Mr. Wiman's case, in which he says R. G. Dun & Co. employed Mr. Nicoll as counsel. He prepared a careful statement of the case for the press, in which he says:

"I have the highest respect for Mr. Nicoll and have no doubt he believes his statement of facts correct. But it was inaccurate in many things it did state, and inaccurate in that it had not stated a number of important and material facts. The fundamental difference between Mr. Wiman's enemies and friends, is that the former take no account of the relations existing between Mr. Wiman on the one hand and the firm of Dun & Co., Mr. Dun individually and the drawers of those checks on the other hand. Any one would suppose, if on reading Mr. Nicoll's statement that Mr. Wiman was a cashier or bookkeeper of R. G. Dun & Co. and that he had no individual business relations of any kind, either with Mr. Dun or with the parties in whose favor the checks were drawn. The fact is that for years Mr. Wiman has not only been a partner in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., but in the conduct of the business has been the responsible head of the concern. I do not suppose that Mr. Dun has spent as many hours in his New York office during the past ten years as he has at his summer home at Narragansett Pier. I suppose that 90 per cent of all the checks drawn by R. G. Dun & Co. during that period have been signed by Mr. Wiman. Probably he has made the same percentage of all the firm's important contracts."

The Absolute Manager.

"For fifteen or twenty years he has practically managed the business. He has handled millions of dollars belonging to the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. He has probably signed 90 per cent of all the checks drawn during that period; he has bought hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of materials and supplies, made 90 per cent of the firm's important contracts and been every day the absolute manager up to the actual division of the profits about all there was of R. G. Dun & Co. When Mr. Dun brought Mr. Wiman from Canada to New York, he brought nothing of the business, but from the moment Mr. Wiman took charge profits steadily increased until Mr. Dun's share amounted to \$500,000 to \$400,000 per annum."

Forgery Improbable.

"Mr. Wiman's words and the public generally, including any fair-minded jury, I think, find it hard to believe that while Mr. Wiman was making for himself out of the firm from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum, and for Mr. Dun \$350,000 to \$450,000, he was scheming to defraud his firm of about \$100,000 through the forgery of names in no way resembling the genuine signatures of the parties, and where the only purpose and effect of the transactions was to transfer from one bank account, against which he had the absolute right to draw to another bank account, which he had the absolute right to draw."

"If these cases are ever brought to trial the public will have a chance to ascertain the motive which has prompted this prosecution, and shall be much surprised if at that time there are not a number of very estimable men, who, like Macbeth, will tremble in their well-appointed dining halls, an say, with quivering lips, 'Shake not thy gory locks at me; the deed's done say I did it as a matter of fact, I notice some of them are already doing so.'"

DENOUNCING JUDGE JENKINS.

General Master Workman Sovereign Says He Will Defy the Injunction.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 25.—General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a meeting of railway employees here this afternoon, and took occasion to denounce Judge Jenkins in scathing terms, at the same time announcing his intention to violate the Northern Pacific injunction. Among other things, Mr. Sovereign said: "This is the first time the flag of treason has floated over the United States treasury. For the first time in the history of the country, patronage has been doled out to get an unfit man confirmed as judge of the supreme court. For the first time in the history of the country, laboring men have been ordered by the courts to keep their mouths shut under penalty of being sent to jail."

"I do not want to get into trouble with the courts—the penalty is \$5,000 fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months. Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, issued this order, which is a disgrace. I have been enjoined from talking to the men of this road about their troubles. I will go to Minneapolis Monday, and Wednesday I will address a meeting of Northern Pacific employees at St. Paul. Just as sure as there is a God in heaven, I will violate the injunction."

"Who is Judge Jenkins, anyway? He is but a tool; a man whose soul was intended for hades."

"These sentiments were received with intense applause."

THE DEATH ROLL.

New York, February 25.—Charles N. Clancy, sheriff of New York county, died tonight of pneumonia at his residence, 65 Prince street. He has been confined to his home by an attack of pneumonia, which he contracted two weeks ago.

New York, February 25.—Colonel John Huger, a distinguished member of an old southern family, died at his late residence, 67 Fifth avenue, yesterday morning. Colonel Huger was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1808.

His father was Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, United States senator from South Carolina for a number of years. His grandfather on his mother's side was Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. His eldest son is Colonel Daniel Huger, of Mobile, Ala. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, of this city. Another son is Captain William Huger, of New Orleans, president of the New Orleans stock exchange. His third son is Captain Charles Huger, of Mobile, Ala. His daughter, Miss Huger, lived with him at 67 Fifth avenue.

Lynchburg, Va., February 25.—Beverly A. Davis, aged seventy-seven years, died here yesterday morning. He was formerly prominent in politics and in early reconstruction time was elected to congress from the Danville district, but was not admitted to a seat.

Denver, February 25.—Steele Mackaye, died this morning at Tempus, Colo., a small station near the Mexican line, aboard a Santa Fe train on his way to San Francisco.

\$50,000 Fire in Washington.

Washington, February 25.—At 3 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the basement of Charles F. Kellogg's grocery in Masonic Temple, corner of F. and Ninth streets, and before it was gotten under control, five hours later, property of the estimated value of nearly \$50,000 had been destroyed.

FIGHTING AT RIO.

Da Gama Has It Hot and Heavy with the Forts.

HE SENDS BACK AS GOOD AS HE GETS

Many Shells Strike the Aquidaban, but Do No Damage.

THE INSURGENTS ARE FEW BUT GAME

Peixoto Seems to Be Making Some Headway in the South, but He Is Balked in the Bay of Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, February 21, via Montevideo, February 25.—(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.)—The insurgent cruiser Republica, with Admiral de Melo on board, was off the bar Tuesday, February 20th. She exchanged shots with the government forts and signals with Admiral da Gama's flagship.

At 3 o'clock this morning the insurgent warship Aquidaban sailed away. The government search light revealed her later about two miles from the forts. Rockets were sent up from the government positions and within ten minutes a hot fire had been opened from all the guns along the shore.

As the Aquidaban advanced, the firing increased. She returned the fire briskly and was assisted by Fort Villaigaignon, which turned on all its guns as the warship was passing through the narrow channel. The Aquidaban was struck with many shells, but apparently did not suffer any serious damage. After getting outside she shelled the military school on the neck of the peninsula opposite Fort Santa Cruz, several shells fell in the city, but did no notable damage.

An insurgent officer told the United Press correspondent that the two insurgent vessels were going to Bahia to destroy the government fleet. The French steamship Portugal, which has just arrived here, met the Republica and Aquidaban with two transports on their way to Bahia. They should arrive at that port by February 25th.

Admiral da Gama, with 500 men, is holding the bay and five islands against the government's 10,000 men. The officers of the United States cruiser Detroit report that the government is winning ground slowly in the southern provinces.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Peixoto's Forces Gain a Victory and Cripple the Rebel Navy.

New York, February 25.—The Herald's Montevideo special says: An official telegram has been received from Rio announcing that the insurgent steamer Jupiter was sunk Thursday morning by the batteries from the Niteroi.

It is also reported that four steamers and ten torpedo boats of President Peixoto's squadron left Bahia on the same day. The destination of this fleet is not known.

The Herald's Rio special confirms the sinking of the rebel transport Jupiter. It adds: "The insurgent forces under General Piani were defeated in San Gabriel by the Castillitas, according to a dispatch just received."

Major Penetro, of the Ins

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 NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue.
 FIFTH AVENUE hotel news stand.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., February 26, 1894.

An Absurd Subterfuge.

A question seems to have arisen suddenly in congress in regard to Mr. Bland's leadership. It is a very great question apparently, for it seems to be troubling some of the democratic congressmen who are willing to do almost anything to avoid the responsibilities which the platform places on them. Consequently, as we gather from the tenor of our Washington correspondent's dispatches, there is considerable mental worry and physical agitation over the question of Mr. Bland's leadership.

We are given to understand, in short, that Mr. Bland does not possess those eminent qualities as a leader which, properly exercised, will give democratic congressmen some sort of excuse for doing their whole duty. We are told that Mr. Bland is too much in earnest, too anxious to carry out the democratic policy, to be a leader. He has an infirmity of temper, too. It ticks him so to see the agents of the eastern plutocrats blocking legislation that he loses patience, and says things that would not be said if the democratic machinery were in working order, or if the democrats were engaged in doing their whole duty.

Therefore, it is solemnly hinted that Mr. Bland, by his lack of those qualities of leadership which are to be found in full blossom among the other attributes of (let us say) Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed, is on the point of endangering the whole democratic policy. It is suggested that his leadership is tiresome and that if matters do not mend in some way many patriotic democrats who are noted for their devotion to the interests of the people and the party will refuse to follow him.

It is very evident that there exists a belief in Washington that statements of this kind formally put in print will have some influence on public opinion. If they are intended to prepare the people for a further failure of democratic policy, it is but fair to say to the gentlemen in Washington that no formal preparation is necessary. Since the collapse caused by the failure to substitute democratic legislation for the Sherman act the people need no further preparation.

But if it is supposed in Washington that Mr. Bland's lack of the qualities of a leader will serve the democratic voters as an excuse for the failure of congressmen to do their duty, then a most serious mistake has been made. A more absurd subterfuge could not be devised. What does it matter to any honest democrat whether Mr. Bland is an agreeable or a disagreeable man, or whether he lacks those qualities that are supposed to be necessary to persuade men to do their duty and fulfill their obligations to the people? What does it matter whether Mr. Bland is personally agreeable to democrats who have been charged with the responsibilities of congressmen? Why should any democrat who is anxious to redeem the pledges of the platform need a leader to inform him of his duty and show him how to carry out the pledges of the platform?

We may say that the effort to make Mr. Bland the stalking horse for those who desire an excuse to aid the eastern democrats to defeat the policy of the party will be a failure. Those who sympathize with the eastern kickers and desire to aid them will have to find some other excuse.

The democratic policy is clear and unmistakable. The pledges of the platform are plain and simple. The principles of the party stand out above leadership. Mr. Bland's character is above reproach, and we have no doubt that what is called an infirmity of temper is simply an outburst of the honest indignation of an honest man who has no patience with the hesitation and trickery of those who are trying to defeat the democratic policy.

What sort of a leader does the democratic majority need at this time? Why does it need any leader at all? If every democrat were ready to do his duty we should hear nothing about Mr. Bland's capacity as a leader. Let the democrats take the principles of the party and the pledges of the platform as a guide and they will not need a leader.

Aberham and Josiah.

When it was announced that Mr. Aberham Hewitt had used the still wine of the Southern Society as the stimulus for an attack on the southern people everybody smiled. No one outside of Washington was disposed to take the old man seriously, for since his gastric juices dried up in 1890 no one has kept an eye on him has expected anything from him but irritability. The red flannel of the invalid, showing above his shirt collar, has served to give the public a cue to his temper and purposes.

But in Washington where democratic principles of the southern variety are so

tenderly looked after it was thought necessary that a defense should be made. Even the red flannel badge of invalidism was not permitted to stand in the way. And so Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, sallied forth as a defender of the south. He went to New York and made his speech and now it is understood that the whole south is expected to feed better.

But the plain truth of the business is that Josiah's defense is worse than Aberham's attack. Aberham, at least implied in his criticisms that the southern democrats intend to stand by the principles of the platform, but Josiah rises and declares, in effect, that they are all a set of doughfaces, and that they will do nothing that fails to receive the endorsement of the eastern plutocrats.

If Josiah's defense means anything it means that the southern democrats in Washington will join with the eastern continent and the republicans to prevent the restoration of silver to its old place as a money standard.

We would rather believe that Aberham's attack is justified than that Josiah's defense is true. If Josiah is right the southern democrats in congress are a set of doughfaces and trimmers, and we are not ready to believe that.

Not Like Atlanta.

The cars of some of the Consolidated electric lines were hung up all yesterday on account of the snow, though not more than two or three inches covered the tracks Saturday night. It seems to us that prompt action yesterday morning, or that would have been better, careful attention Saturday night, would have removed the obstacle in the way of the usual movements of the cars yesterday.

The Consolidated company is too big an institution, and is in the hands of a management which should be too progressive, to be stranded by a few inches of snow. The traction company's cars appeared as usual yesterday morning, and it is to be taken for granted that the snow dealt impartially with the lines of both companies.

Had the tracks of the Consolidated lines been cleared yesterday morning, or had they been kept clear Saturday night, the fall of several inches of snow yesterday would not have barred the movement of the cars. As it is they may be indefinitely locked out, the very prospect of which is disheartening.

Permit us to suggest that this is Atlanta—not Harpersville. The tracks should be cleared today, and the work should be begun at once and pushed in earnest.

On the Right Track.

It speaks well for the farmers of the state that they have not only ceased, in a great measure, to draw on the west for home supplies, but, through the medium of the enterprises they are fostering, are now shipping the products of Georgia farms to Chicago and other cities in the west.

Some time ago a canning and manufacturing company was established in the little town of Tifton. It has prospered to such an extent that it is broadening its field, and carloads of its goods are being sent west, where a profitable market is found for them.

Sumter and other counties have been shipping home-raised stock to Chicago, and not on a small scale, either, and it is an additional evidence of prosperity to know that these shipments have not depleted home industries, but that there is plenty and to spare.

What the town of Tifton is accomplishing with one well sustained enterprise of the character mentioned above other towns can accomplish also, and it is gratifying to note the interest which is everywhere manifested in enterprises that encourage the raising of home supplies on a larger scale than has been attempted. The citizens of the town of Franklin are now working for a cotton mill to be located in the center of Heard county, and canning factories are spoken of for a dozen or more towns not heretofore interested in such enterprises.

The people are working on the right lines now. If they will but "keep the saw in the log" they will reap a golden harvest which will add greatly to their material prosperity.

A Literary Campaign.

Mr. Hamlin Garland has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the eastern editors of magazines and eastern publishers. In this campaign he is supposed to champion the cause of the writers of the great west, who have fared but badly, according to Mr. Garland's account, at the literary gatherings of the east.

Mr. Garland uses plain talk, and "speaks out in ringing" tone. He is in favor of the emancipation of western literature from the thralldom of the east, but all things considered, it is doubtful if Mr. Garland's campaign will amount to much.

A writer in The Literary Record, published at St. Joseph, Mo., who has made a study of literature as it is in the west, clearly demonstrates that Mr. Garland has espoused what, under the present state of affairs, is a hopeless cause. He shows that the course of literature in the great western cities does not run as smoothly as a railroad, for the reason that the people there are too concerned with weights and measures and the accumulation of wealth to give it the attention necessary to its growth.

In other words, the west, like the south, does not give its authors that substantial recognition which would make them independent, if so they desired to be, of the much-abused editors of the east. Chicago, with all its boasted fondness for letters, does not support a first-class magazine; venture after venture in that line has failed; publishing houses that patronized home talent have gone to the wall, and those that remain offer little inducement for the production of first-class literary work.

What, then, must authors do? The east offers a market for their wares; they go there, and sometimes are snubbed. But what remedy? The future only can answer. But here is the point: Mr. Garland is ahead of the times with his crusade; the west, according to the best authorities, is not ripe for it; it is too greatly given over to buying and selling and building to

stand up for its literature and strike the alleged shackles from the hands of its authors; it has the opportunity, but not the will. The authors must, therefore, take what they get or nothing.

But there is no objection to Mr. Garland's prodding the eastern editors with his pen. They deserve it—many of them—and it can do no harm. If the warfare in which he is engaged will awaken a larger interest in literature in the west and elsewhere and help on the establishment of enterprises to foster that literature, well and good. But such an accomplishment is, for the present, a matter of grave doubt. The eastern editors hold the trump cards at this writing.

In spite of Josiah Patterson's remarks in New York, there is now talk of a free coinage bill in congress. It is, however, Mr. Bland's bad temper, it is probable that very few democrats would vote for it.

No doubt Mr. Bland's lack of leadership caused a majority of the democrats in the house to vote against substitute legislation when the Sherman act was repealed.

Mr. Crisp is about to wield the gavel. It will doubtless be an easy matter for him to convince democratic trimmers that they ought to vote with the party and not with the agents of the eastern plutocrats.

It seems that Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, knew what he was about when he voted for unconditional repeal. And if Josiah knew, how can any other democrat in the house claim to have been ignorant? At any rate, the people are not deceived.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.


The New York Evening Sun has this to say of a new profession: "The profession of an idealist has only come to be known. There are not, perhaps, a half dozen idealists in the world. The profession is a new one, and its practice is idealism. The idealist has his chambers uptown. They are comfortably appointed and reflect his individual personality. The idealist, in his profession, he may be found seated in the depths of a luxurious chair, his feet appropriately mounted. His hands are clasped in his lap, and he is looking down at the ascending rings of smoke that he has just blown from his parted lips. He is now at his hardest work. Afterward he will rouse himself to read a few lines on a blank sheet or jot down some memoranda in the work of a few hasty moments. His real task has been accomplished. The idealist, in his profession, he is a man of letters. He is now at his hardest work. 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It Must Be Tantalizing!

However well intentioned and honest the clever

to carry home the goods and tell the neighbors

the cost, and have them say that they bought better goods here at a less cost. Goods sometimes



are bought too dear and marked too high, in which case a liberal slice cut off from old prices don't make them any too cheap, nor equal to new well-bought goods. Getting the largest price possible at first is the old-fashioned way; but our system of doing business requires the lowest possible prices all the time, and we make it a business to see that they are. Whenever you want Clothes, Hats or Furnishings, visit our store with the intention to buy, for the prices we'll quote will induce you to leave your money with us.

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Alexander
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Accompanied by Wm. Redmund,
John A. Lane, Wm. Harris, Miss Eleanor Moretti, Augusta de Forrest, Maude
Dixon and his company of players.

Under the direction of Mr. W. M. Wiklsen.

In the following repertoire:

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Dumas's Popular Romance, "THE THREE GARDSMEN."
 THURSDAY MATINEE—Victor Hugo's Masterpiece, "RUY BLAS."
 THURSDAY NIGHT—Paul Kester's New Romantic Play, "ZAMAR."
 NOTE—The entire repertoire to be presented with all the elaborate scenic effects, armorial accessories, etc., as seen during his brilliant engagement at Salvini as "D'Artagnan," the Star Theater, New York City.

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A GREAT SUCCESS,
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Elita Proctor Otis,
Arthur Lewis,
and Complete Company.
Regular prices—25, 50, 75 and \$1.

Friday and Saturday, March 24 and 25,
matinee Saturday.

Stuart Robson

Direction of William R. Haydon.
Friday night and Saturday matinee,
A Comedy of Errors.
(Mr. Robson as the Dromio of Syracuse.)
The scenic pictures by Yeogdin.
The odeum of Ephesus, the Gardens of
Antipholus of Ephesus, the docks of Ephe-
sus, the melancholy vale.

THE TWO DROMIOS.
Saturday night,
John Baldwin Buckstone's charming com-
edy.

LEAP YEAR, OR LADIES' PRIVILEGE
Mr. Robson as Mr. Dionycetus Dimple,
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